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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXIX.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30 1896.

NUMBER 31.

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A Trip Through the Sunny South.

Boom! Boom!! Our morning slumbers were disturbed quite early, but none too soon, as we just had time to dress, get breakfast, and catch the train. Hurrying to the depot, we procured our tickets with much difficulty, owing to the immense crowd, and elbowing our way along, reached the train as it was pulling out.

There were fifty-two tourists on the train from seven different Northern and Central States who were bound for Florida. Several others, who had intended going with our company, were left, and had to come on the evening train.

Our journey from Atlanta to Jacksonville was a very pleasant one, but the country through Central and Southern Georgia was not what I expected to see; the land is poor, and the continuous pine forests became monotonous. We passed over the country through which Sherman passed his famous march to the sea. Some of our Northern friends became inspired by historical associations, and sang with much vigor, "Marching through Georgia," which awoke a responsive chord in the hearts of those who were in sympathy with the Southerner who made the pine forests ring with the melodious strains of "Dixie," after which all joined in singing "America."

At every little town were assembled large crowds of colored boys and girls enjoying the festive season, and at various stations we saw barrels of rosin piled up, and the smoke of turpentine works was seen along the line. Approaching the Florida line, the country becomes a dead level which was originally covered by a dense growth of pine timber, but has long since been thinned out by the lumberman's ax. We arrived in Jacksonville about 10 o'clock P. M., and put up at the Hotel Everett, which is but two blocks from the St. John's river, which makes a double curve around the city to the east and south. On awaking next morning I looked out of the window and saw a beautiful New York steamer lying in the harbor. In a few moments we were walking its deck with much curiosity, as this was the first ocean steamer we had ever seen. After walking for over an hour, we returned to the hotel and did justice to a splendid breakfast. Soon we started for St. Augustine. Several miles of the journey was through forests of pine, cypress, and live oak trees, covered with long, swaying gray moss.

We reached St. Augustine about 11 o'clock, and soon were tramping the narrow streets of that quaint old city. The town is not situated immediately on the sea shore, as we had supposed, but on a narrow strip of land running north and south between the Matanzas inlet on the east and the Sebastian river on the west. The inlet on which the town fronts is protected from the rough waves of the ocean by an island several miles long, which separates the harbor from the open sea. The landmarks which show the antiquity of the town are rapidly passing away. The style of architecture is undergoing a great change. The picturesque streets about which the tourists but a few years ago delighted to write are being widened, and the quaint overhanging balconies have nearly all disappeared. High stone walls have

been replaced by picket fences and wire netting. Nor are the people met in the street the swarthy beings described in books of travel written half a century ago. As St. Augustine was founded by Spaniards, I had supposed that a few, at least, were still living there, but the stalwart Spaniard no longer stalks through the streets; they all having emigrated when Florida was ceded to the United States.

We were fortunate in having a man in our company who spent last winter in St. Augustine and was acquainted with all the objects of interest. A few of the objects which mark the antiquity of the town are the old city gate, the old fort, the sea wall, and a house built in 1562. All these structures are built of coquina stone, which is composed of small shells and sand. Ages ago these shells were washed up in enormous quantities by the waves, just as masses of similar material are now left on the beach, and under favorable circumstances have been formed into stone.

We first visited the old city gate. I was disappointed in the size of its towers, as they are not so grand in their proportions as they are often pictured. But there was a time when they stood out bravely enough, and when in their security St. Augustine rejoiced. Over three hundred years ago they looked out upon a dreary wilderness, and when the gate was closed against the midnight approach of a foe, the town slumbered peacefully, while to-day they are dismantled and useless; yet they stand as picturesque ruins to remind the passing stranger that he is on historic ground.

We next visited the old fort, climbing upon its parapets and looking eastward beyond Anastasia Island. I saw, for the first time in life, the white caps of the mighty Atlantic. After gazing here for half an hour, we plunged into the dark recesses and dungeons of that ancient structure, where perhaps angels would fear to tread; but following Sergeant Brown, whose business is to conduct visitors through the fort, we feared no danger. It is a massive structure of coquina stone, covering, with reservation, about twenty-four acres. For want of time and space I cannot give an adequate description of this mammoth fort. No one can form anything like a just conception of it until he has seen it.

Extending from the old fort south to the United States barracks, stands the old sea wall, which has been repaired in more modern times and capped with New England granite, which forms a very pleasant walk-way. The site of St. Augustine is so low that under certain conditions of wind and tide the waves would cover much of the town were it not for this wall. From here we proceeded through Treasury street, which is but seven feet wide, to the oldest house in the United States. It is a small one-story building, with low ceilings and small rooms. It is in a good state of preservation and occupied by a very pleasant family. After visiting a museum, and making a few purchases from a curiosity shop, we returned to our hotel, feeling very tired, but well pleased with our day's experience, and filled with pleasant anticipations for the morrow.

Yours, F. M. ANDERSON.

For rent—The Parsonage of the M. E. Church at Ironton. For particulars see Mr. Arnoldy, Ironton, one door north of printing office.

The Beautiful Arcadia Valley.

Staff Correspondence of the Republic.

IRONTON, Mo., Jan. 12.
Arcadia! Arcadia!
Home of my sweetest hours,
How many happy days I've spent
Beneath thy shady bowers.
Ah, thou wert rightly called, dear vale,
They did not go amiss,
Who gave to thee a name which means—
"Home of eternal bliss."

Hidden in the recesses of the Ozark mountains, traversed by transparent streams, watered by numerous springs, surrounded by verdant hills and blue mountains, is the beautiful Arcadia Valley, one of the healthiest and most pleasant summer resorts in the State of Missouri. There may be a few valleys as pretty as this, but there are none prettier, more favored by nature or capable of greater improvements by the intelligent hand of the landscape gardener. The Valley is located near the center of ell-shaped Iron County,

The Southern Methodist Church of the Valley now stands in the middle of the fortifications on Old Fort Hill, while a quiet little village stands at the foot of Pilot Knob. The old fort can still be seen, grim and silent, but the rifle pits are all filled up, and the "ploverman turns the furrow of peace" in a happy and united country.

Iron County lies well up in the spurs of the Ozarks, and its east and westell forms the dividing ridge between the waters of the Big River and the Meramec on the north, and the St. Francis and Black Rivers in the south. All these rivers, except the Meramec, have their sources in Iron County. The county is full of flowing fountains and living streams, is well watered and timbered and is an excellent stock-raising country.

The county is 27 miles long from east to west, 33 miles long from north to south and each prong of the ell is about 12 miles wide. It has an area



GEN. TURNER'S RESIDENCE, ARCADIA.

of 550 square miles. Its surface is hilly and mountainous, and with the exception of the lands of the Arcadia, Bellevue and the many smaller valleys which are very fertile, it is not an extra fine agricultural county, but is rich in iron, granite, lead and zinc. The mountains are masses of azoic and conglomerate porphyry, while the valleys are of the lower silurian formation with a base of magnesian limestone overlaid with sandstone and clay and a rich soil.

The county is bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by Madison, on the west by Dent and Crawford, and on the south by Reynolds and Wayne. It was organized in 1857 from parts of St. Francois, Madison, Washington, Dent, Reynolds and Wayne counties. At a special election in the same year, J. V. Logan, John Miller and Moses Edwards were elected members of the county court, John F. Edwards, clerk, and John Cole, sheriff. At the initial meeting of the court, in Arcadia, the county was divided into seven townships. Iron County takes its name from the mountains of iron ore which it contains. As long ago as 1820, mention is made of crude iron furnaces near the "Shut-In" and the first iron made west of the Mississippi was made in this county. In 1847 the Pilot Knob Iron Company was organized and two furnaces with a capacity of 20 tons erected at the base of Pilot Knob. After the completion of the Iron Mountain Railroad into the district, iron mining was carried on upon a large scale and many fortunes made in this industry, as many as 40 cars loads per day being shipped. In 1868 100 tons of ore a day were taken out on Marble Creek and two years later 500 tons a day were mined at Biser Mountain. Five hundred tons of hematite were mined three miles west of Des Arc in 1873, and 200 tons of ore were taken from Hogan's Mountain in 1874. The iron mines are not being worked now, but it is not for the want of ore, as there are still untold quantities of it all over Iron County awaiting capitalists who can throttle the Iron Trust and compete with the mines and furnaces of Alabama and Pennsylvania.

Marble is found in paying quantities on Marble Creek, and was quarried before the war, but the quarries have never been developed. Granite is found in this county of the finest quality and in inexhaustible

ERECTED 1886
By the Surviving Veterans of the
21st Regiment, Illinois Volunteer
Infantry, to Commemorate the Spot Where
Their Colonel,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
Received His Commission as General,
and Parting
From His Regiment, Entered on
His Career of Victory.
"LET US HAVE PEACE."

On the 26th and 27th of September, 1864, the Arcadia Valley was the scene of a fierce struggle between the South-



THOMSON'S "VALLEY HOME," ARCADIA.

ern and Northern armies, under Generals Price and Ewing, and the battle of Pilot Knob will long be remembered. From the "Shut-In," clear through the Valley, the Confederate troops marched, driving back the Federal skirmish lines. In an attack on Pilot Knob Fort they were fiercely resisted, and finally repulsed, after the wounding of General Cabell and suffering severe loss. The Confederate forces then fell back to Arcadia and prepared for another attack of the fort on the following day. During the night the Federal forces, however, abandoned the fort, blew up the magazine and retreated towards Holla, in Phelps county.



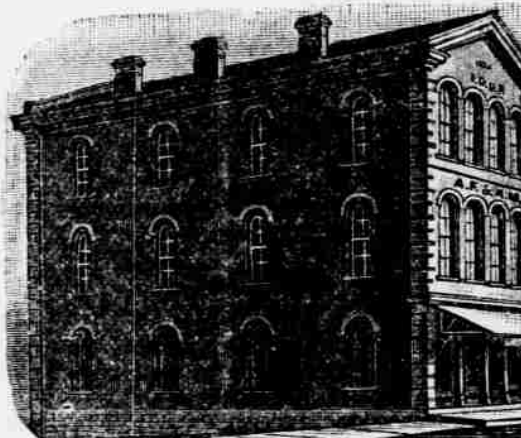
URSULINE ACADEMY, ARCADIA.

county from north to south. The mineral wealth of the county, however, is in its infancy, and will eventually prove of immense wealth to grand old Missouri.

Iron County has a population of about 10,000, a school enumeration of about 3,000 and a school fund of \$27,000. There are 344,600 acres of land in the county, assessed at \$1,356,600. The Assessor's books for 1895 show 1,916 horses at \$64,235; 847 mules at \$6,340; 5,193 neat cattle at \$45,100; 3,631 sheep at \$3,880; 5,320 hogs at \$6,730; all other personal property valued at \$117,495. Total value of all personal property, \$445,585. This, added to the real estate valuation, gives a total taxable wealth of \$1,802,185. The rate of taxation, except school tax, is only 65 cents on the \$100, and an average school tax of 45 cents.

The county shipped in 1894, according to Commissioner Meriwether's report as follows: One thousand four hundred and forty-one head of cattle, 2,619 hogs, 542 sheep, 56 cars mixed live stock, 6,759 barrels of flour, 6,135 pounds of fruit and vegetables, 2,900 pounds dried fruit, 20,520 dozen eggs, 21,993 pounds poultry, 589 cars of granite, 22 cars other stone, 40 cars iron ore, 2,800 barrels of lime, 12,400 ties, 840,000 feet piling, 5,000 feet logs and 9,995,600 feet of lumber.

IRONTON THE COUNTY SEAT.
By special election, Ironton was declared to be the seat of justice of Iron County in 1857. It has a population of 800, and has fine graded and gravelled streets, splendid public buildings and elegant residences. In fact, the residences far surpass those of most any town of this size in the State in style of architecture and cost, and nearly all have large, handsome



MASONS AND ODD-FELLOWS HALL, IRONTON.

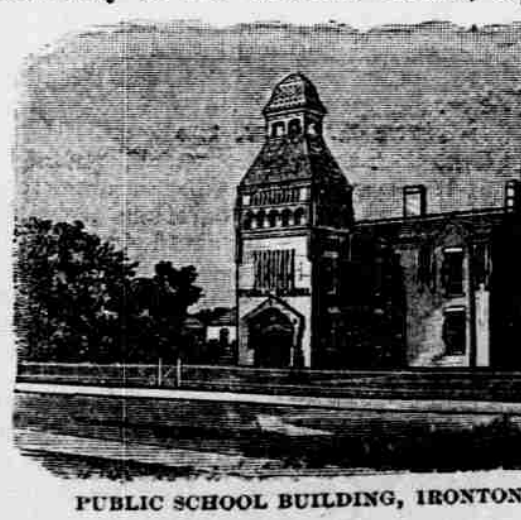
grounds, well shaded and well kept. There are also several magnificent valleys and beautiful possessions in the Valley surrounding the town owned by some of St. Louis's wealthy citizens, who bring their families here to spend the summer months. Among these are "Valley Home," owned by W. H. Thomson, the genial cashier of the Boatmen's Bank, and General Turner's beautiful country seat. A large number of St. Louisans, and, in fact, tourists from all parts of Missouri and Arkansas, spend the summer here and at Arcadia, excursion tickets being sold to this point by the Iron Mountain road at low rates.

Iron County's Court House stands in the middle of a two-acre plot of ground, beautifully shaded and well kept. It was completed in 1860 at a cost of \$14,000, and is a well built two-story brick, handsomely furnished. The jail cost about \$10,000.

The Academy of Music, a handsome brick building, was erected in 1881 at a cost of \$5,000. It is managed by a board of directors—T. R. Gouling, president; E. D. Ake, secretary, and W. T. Gay, superintendent.

The city has a fine common school system and a splendid four-story, four-room brick building erected in 1881 at a cost of \$7,500. Prof. F. M. Vance is principal and he is ably assisted by Misses Edith Strong and Frances Markham. The enumeration is about 260 and the average attendance 174.

At Arcadia, in the center of a large and beautiful plot of ground with flower garden, spring, artificial lake, orchard, etc., is located the Arcadia Academy of the Ursuline Sisters, a



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, IRONTON.

Catholic school for young ladies. This academy was originally owned and controlled by the Southern Methodist Church, and prior to the Civil War was one of the leading educational institutions of Southeast Missouri. After the war the school was again opened and the present magnificent three-story brick building erected at a heavy cost. A debt was incurred which could not be lifted, and finally the property passed into the hands of the Ursuline Sisters. Guided by Mother Marian, The Republic representatives were shown through the building and were much impressed with the



IRONTON COURTHOUSE.

high grade of work done, the good order kept, the strict discipline and the splendid sanitary conditions existing.

The parlors, the library, with 1,500 volumes; four musicrooms and three class-rooms are on the first floor. On the second floor are class-rooms, a large exhibition hall, and a beautiful chapel. On the third floor are the dormitories and the infirmary. The dormitories are large, well-lighted, well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, which contain a number of iron beds, draped in spotless linen, and covered with good bedding. The building is heated throughout with a modern hot-water heating apparatus, lighted with gasoline gas generated by a combination gas machine, and is furnished with a system of sanitary plumbing. On each floor there are toilet-rooms, baths, lavatories, water closets and a supply of hot and cold water. About the only difference in the dormitories for the small and larger girls, as the Mother Superior smilingly remarked, was the number of mirrors in the larger girls' rooms. The old buildings in the rear are connected with the new by a covered passage-way, and are used for the culinary department, laundry-rooms, etc. The view of the surrounding valley from the upper windows of the building is perfectly enchanting.

There are several handsome church buildings in the town, including those of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, M. E. Church and M. E. Church, South.

The Arcadia Valley Woolen Mills of Arcadia and Ironton have recently been incorporated under the State law, with a capital stock of \$30,000, with E. J. Rambo, J. H. Morey, Theodore Clausen and August Riecke as incorporators. Henry Lowenstein is president of the company, E. J. Rambo vice



ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IRONTON.

president and J. W. H. Morey secretary. The company is now erecting a building 100 by 172 feet, and expects to open the mills in a few months, giving employment to some 35 or 40 hands. They will manufacture cashmere, blankets and jeans.

There is a fine roller flouring mill in Ironton, with a capacity of 100 barrels per day. Also a wagon, buggy and carriage manufactory, of which W. T. Baldwin Bros. are proprietors. It has a capacity of 100 vehicles per year. There is also a hub factory, with a capacity of 110 sets per day. Baldwin Bros. are the proprietors.

The Iron County REGISTER is the only paper published in the county and, of course, it commands a splendid patronage. It was established in 1867 by Essex & Winfield, as a Democratic weekly, with E. D. Ake as foreman. In 1868 Mr. Ake purchased a half interest in the paper and acquired full control in 1872, since which time he has been its owner, editor and publisher.

er. Mr. Ake is a courteous, affable gentleman and a first-class newspaper man. There three depots in the valley, maintained by the Iron Mountain Railroad, one at Ironton, one at Pilot Knob and one at Arcadia. There are several good hotels, the leading one in Ironton being the American House.

The United States land office for this district is located at Ironton—Jas. H. Clark, register, and Maur. Ringo, receiver. There are still 140,000 acres of government land for sale in this district, which extends from Washington county on the North to the Arkansas line on the South, from the river on the east to Texas and Howell Counties on the west. An average of 30,000 acres has been disposed of each year for the past five years. Land can be purchased at \$1.25 per acre, each person being confined to 320 acres. Most of this land is broken, but the district extends into the great fruit belt, and most of it is fine fruit land. This land is also subject to homestead entry under the laws.

A topographical survey of the Southwest lead belt is now being made by the United States Government under the direction of W. H. Lovell, the object being to give a more intelligent idea of the extent and location of the mineral deposits. The survey includes Washington, St. Francois, Iron, Perry, Reynolds, St. Genevieve and Madison Counties. CORLEY.

An Old Soldier's Recommendation.

In the late war I was a soldier in the First Maryland Volunteers, Company G. During my term of service I contracted chronic diarrhoea. Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but when I found any that would give me relief it would injure my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief and no bad results follow. I take pleasure in recommending this preparation to all of my old comrades, who, while giving their services to their country, contracted this dreadful disease as I did, from eating unwholesome and uncooked food. Yours truly, A. E. BENDING, Halsey, Oregon. For sale by all dealers.

Of unusual interest to every reader of this paper, is the announcement made elsewhere in this issue, by The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, unquestionably the greatest of American newspapers. The mail subscription price of The Daily and Sunday Globe-Democrat is reduced at one blow, from Twelve to Six Dollars a year, placing it within the reach of all who desire to read any Daily paper during the coming great National Campaign. The Weekly Globe-Democrat remains at one dollar a year, but is issued in Semi-Weekly Sections of Eight pages each, making it practically a large semi-weekly paper. This issue is just the thing for the farmer, merchant or professional man who has not the time to read a daily paper but wishes to keep promptly and thoroughly posted. It is made up with especial reference to the wants of every member of the family, not only giving all the news, but also a great variety of interesting and instructive reading matter of all kinds. Write for free Sample Copies to GLOBE PRINTING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Farm for Sale.

Six miles south of Ironton, on Marble Creek. 108 acres—65 acres in cultivation. Small orchard. Good two-story house and outbuildings. Excellent spring, and plenty of good water for stock. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of Arthur Huff, Ironton, or the undersigned at the farm.

HENRY HOUSE.

Stray Notice.

Taken up by M. J. Orrick, one mile south of Greenville, and posted before W. G. Fairchild, a Justice of the Peace in Arcadia Township of Iron county, on the 9th day of January, 1896, the following described property: One two-year old steer, red; some white in flanks and on the belly; mark underbit in the left ear and small nick in the end of the right ear, or swallow fork in right ear. The three-year old steer is red and white, neck mostly red; some white in forehead, and a small white spot on the end of the nose; mark, crop of the right ear and over-slope on the same. No brands. Was appraised at ten and twelve dollars each, by Wm. M. Blue, J. J. Hale, J. H. Sweeney, appraisers.

M. J. ORRICK.

They can say what they please about William II of Germany, but he is beginning his reign very like Frederick the Great did. How will he end it? Das ist der frage!

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.